

THE THREE FACTORS IN CUBA.

SPANIARDS AND INSURGENTS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO AMERICA.

INCREASING FRIENDLINESS OF THE CONQUERED PEOPLE TO THE UNITED STATES-THE CHAGIN OF THE DISAPPOINTED ALLIES.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
Santiago de Cuba, July 22.—So great has been the change of feeling here that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the Spaniards has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview, a little over a week ago, between General Garcia and the two generals, Castillo, on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander-in-chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years War; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the Stars and Stripes floated; no property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the thirty head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind, and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the Army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the Governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course, the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to be a help on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increasing gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way. Several representatives of an American journal were cast into prison for stridently picturing needed. "Remember the Maine."

SPANIARDS WON TO AMERICA.

Then, too, the firmness in expressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course, the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Now it is strange that the Spaniards delight in it is unbounded. This putting their old-time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable, when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shot and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendship were given a day or two ago, when news was received of an encounter forty-five miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction, and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect; in another, it is far-reaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba after the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly, the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' War and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Rapin in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions, the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies, which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course, no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experience in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civil affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities; many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course, the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons, certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time, at least.

ANNEXATION INEVITABLE.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many far-sighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents, in the flush of success, will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation, as the result of their suffering and fighting, is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood for the Union. Many men are outspoken. They

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was, or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands, notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that four brought here from the United States must pay a duty of \$4.30 for a sack of two hundred pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite, annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independents could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Procter and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self-government. Undoubtedly the prejudices among Army officers here against the insurgents are on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closing has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by Congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

THE SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

PEACE NEWS PREVENTS THE TAKING OF ALIBONITO.
Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 14 (delayed in transmission).—Major-General Miles communicated by cable to Captain-General Macías, at San Juan, yesterday, the fact that the protocol had been signed, and to-day he received from General Macías an acknowledgment of the notification.

General Miles also sent forward Captain Mickle with a flag of truce to bear the intelligence to the Spanish commander at Alibonito.

General Miles is undecided as to whether he will remain here during the period of negotiations, but the four army columns will remain where they are until the negotiations are complete and the Spanish troops are withdrawn. The volunteers are anxious to get home, now that the end has come, though orders have been issued to make the troops as comfortable as possible during the interim.

General Miles says that Alibonito would have been his within four days, had not the protocol been signed. General Wilson was already moving to turn the enemy's right flank at Alibonito when the President's orders came to suspend hostilities. General Brooks was pushing into the rear. General Henry had come within fifteen miles of Arecibo, and General Schwan had reached Mayaguez.

Fears are expressed by the natives that during the period of treaty negotiations the Spanish troops may be given free license within their lines to terrorize the inhabitants. If this should be the case, General Miles says, the Americans would be powerless to interfere.

Lieutenant Eames, of the 19th Regular Infantry, Lieutenant French, of the 11th Regular Infantry, and Señor Antonio Lluveras, one of the insurgent leaders, were sent out to-day through the country, north and west, to raise the American flag in all the towns.

A commission from the National Relief Association, on Alexander Van Benschoten's steel schooner yacht May, has arrived with delicacies for the soldiers.

T. C. Hanna, former United States Consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, has suggested to the State Department that some provision should be made to allow the refugees here to return to their homes and to look after their property interests and insure their protection.

TO WELCOME RETURNING HEROES.

ACTING MAYOR GUGGENHEIMER TO PRESENT HIS RESOLUTION TO THE COUNCIL TO-DAY.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has resolutions ready for presentation to the Municipal Assembly to-day, calling for the appointment by the Mayor of a committee of one hundred to make arrangements for a reception for the returning soldiers and sailors of New-York, and requesting the Mayor "to invite the people of the United States to assemble in this city on some day to be hereafter determined to receive and tender to these returning soldiers such a welcome as will in a measure give expression to the immense feeling of gratitude which pervades the entire people. The final resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That he be requested to apply to the Government of the United States for such co-operation as will enable the municipality to make the occasion a National celebration, commemorative of the union of all sections of our beloved country in the cause of humanity, a testimony of our appreciation of the services of the armies and navies which have secured such wonderful results in so brief a time, and an approval of the magnanimity which has been accorded to the brave soldiers and sailors of our adversary.

THE ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President McKinley is canvassing public sentiment as to the needs of military organization in the time of peace, and has consulted a number of visitors as to how strong an army they think should be kept up after the treaty of peace is executed. No conclusion has been reached as yet on this point, but it is receiving considerable attention on the part of the Administration.

COLORED COOKS IN WHITE REGIMENTS.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Under the authority of the act of Congress, directing the arming of colored men in the Regular and volunteer armies of the United States, the Secretary of War has given instructions that colored cooks may be enlisted for white regiments of volunteers.

SEVEN SOLDIERS HURT BY LIGHTNING.

Lithia Springs, Ga., Aug. 15.—In the course of a terrific thunderstorm here lightning struck Camp Hobson. Seven soldiers are in the hospital seriously hurt. The same company was in the wreck a week ago at Fort McPherson.

THE CAPTURED CUBAN CITY.

EXISTING CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO—MANY CITIZENS AGAINST INSURGENT RULE.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—For more than a week the United States troops have been in possession of the old Spanish city of Santiago. The Americans have had time to look around and see what manner of place they have acquired. The streets are hilly and run back various directions from the broad avenue stretching along the water-front, lined on one side by wharves and iron-covered sheds for the temporary storage of merchandise, and on the other by warehouses and the offices of commercial houses.

This broad street, called Calle Marina, is a busy thoroughfare. Carts traverse it from morning till night, bearing all manner of goods and merchandise for the consumption of the city and for transmission to the interior. Stevedores work and sweat in the hot sun, and cargoes come down to take passengers from the steamers to the hotels and houses situated on the hills.

Calle Marina is to-day crowded with Army mule trains and pack-wagons, waiting their turn to load provisions for the men encamped on the hills north of the city. Stevedores unloading the transports are paid in rations, and at the end of the day little camp fires are started along the street. Old tin cans do service as cooking utensils, and the men who have labored eat with relish the provisions from the North.

MOVABLE NATIVE RESTAURANTS.

All along the shady side of the street, under the porticoes of deserted warehouses and offices, are native restaurants of the movable sort. The afternoon rains drive them away, so that the morning hours are the most remunerative. The proprietors sell bread, soup, mangoes, coffee and a sort of sweet potato. They usually do a good business.

Further along this street is the station of the Red Cross, from which rations are distributed, and beyond it is the free soup kitchen, established here some time ago, but now provisioned by the Red Cross. From this establishment meat and bread are given out each morning to waiting lines of children and adults.

Judging from the aspect of Calle Marina, the only vocation of the poorer classes in Santiago just now is that of feeding. All along the street there are munching and squabbling, and the dogs skirmish for scraps amid the feet of the noisy crowds.

Pack trains of Army mules, led by a man with a jingling cowbell at his neck, are loaded at the wharves and start back on their way to the front through the narrow and winding streets of the city. The American mules are strong and in good condition, and can easily carry twice as much as the Spanish mules and horses that render the same service to the camp of the Spanish prisoners outside the city.

Three or four Western drivers, with leather whips and characteristic oaths, will guide through the streets a team of twenty mules, while the Spaniards, in the same work, designate a man to drive each animal. The canvas-covered Army wagons, also used in transportation, drawn by six stout mules, and covered like the "prairie schooner" rattle over the stones and frighten the slipshod pedestrians into exclamations of "¡Dios mio, esos Americanos!"

SNYDER UNTANGLES BLOCKADES.

A blockade of wagons and a sharp rivalry of drivers at a street corner, with the consequent confusion of mules and teamsters, are quickly set right by Snyder, that most efficient of trainmasters, who works with the energy of a Broadway policeman and the activity of a Western cow-puncher.

All day long the wagons fill the city, now one street and now another, as they seek the easiest approaches to the wharves from the great main road that runs from the city's outskirts to the American camp. All day long the rattling teams go by, for now the commissary is working to better purpose than formerly, and the soldiers of the line are well supplied. Bread and fresh meat, rice, canned goods and potatoes have largely superseded the former diet of bacon and hardtack.

The soldiers of the 9th Infantry, doing duty as a city guard, are quartered in the theatre. In the street behind the theatre the soldiers do their cooking. Messes are stewing all day long, potatoes and rice bubble merrily, and bacon and bread are baked in portable Army ovens. Old lumber and wooden fittings from the theatre are burned in the fires, and there is always a crowd of boys, men and women looking on, and lazily wishing that some of the cooking food may come to them.

There have been few evidences on the street of disorder. The Spanish officers of rank have commented on the dignified bearing of our soldiers in a captured city. "Had we taken an American city," they say, "we know full well our men would never have behaved with such restraint as the Americans display." If a Spanish soldier or officer, smarting under the affront which he thinks Spanish honor has sustained by the surrender of General Toral and the capitulation, seeks to prove to all the world his own desperate valor by boisterous behavior, charging up the rough paved streets on his jaded horse and disturbing the peace by loud calls to the Americans to come out and fight, with assurances that he at all events has not surrendered, he is quietly but firmly seized by the guard and led away where he can sleep off his drunkenness.

GENERAL SHAFER'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Governor's palace, where General Shafter and General Wood have their headquarters, is in the centre of the city, the building facing the Plaza de la Reina. All day long it is a busy place. General Shafter, seated on a broad canopy at the end of the main room, receives visits from all sorts and conditions of men—a Cuban with a complaint, a Spaniard with a compliment, or an American looking for a job. The telephone rings incessantly from the adjoining room, the telegraph instrument clicks and orderlies and staff officers hurry to and fro. Outside, the streets are blocked with the horses of officers and men who have ridden from the field for the day.

There are a number of Cubans in Santiago who pass their time on the club porches in drafting appeals to President McKinley in which they set forth reasons why, from their point of view, all Spaniards should be at once expelled and the city be handed over to themselves. There is also a class anxious that the American Government should become permanent.

In this class are not a few Cubans, men who have no faith in the abilities of the Cubans to govern themselves at once, without American supervision and tutelage. They are for the most part merchants and men who have money invested here, and they believe that there would be greater business stability and security if the province were to remain under American control than if the native Cubans were to obtain supervision, with the inevitable fight for spoils which seems to characterize so many South American attempts at self-government. These two parties will probably grow, and the efforts of the former to accomplish their ends will be met by measures taken by those who are confident that for a considerable time, at least, the best interests of Cuba would be served by an American administration.

COUNTRY TRADE SMALL.

The wants of the city are comparatively small, for Santiago is not the city it once was, and there has been little done in coffee and sugar for the last few months. Since the war, and before it, there has been no traffic with the interior markets that once could be counted upon for considerable consumption, and there is no present promise of its resumption. Goods will be accepted on consignment, with the insurance and risks all thrown back on the owner. The merchants all through Cuba, accustomed as they have grown to the fortunes of war, have been forced to be most careful, and hesitate to enter into any business arrangements so long as the business and financial outlook is as uncertain as it is to-day.

There are no civil courts in operation in the city, and no judges to try civil proceedings. A Santiago judge is a man of Peninsula education, receives from Madrid his commission and looks to Spain as the field of future promotion. When told by the American conquerors that he must hold proceedings in the name of the President of the United States, he has naturally declined to do so; for such a course would prove his disloyalty to Spain, and embarrass him subsequently in the home country. There being, therefore, no judges ready and willing to forever Spanish allegiance, there have been no civil courts in operation, a fact that has done much to increase the feeling of insecurity that prevails to-day among the merchants of the first Cuban city to come under American control.

A TUNE THE SPANIARDS LIKE.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2.—The Casino Español, or Spanish Club, in Santiago, much frequented by the Spanish officers, has for some time boasted a gramophone, which was a source of joy and delight to the club members before the capitulation.

Strangely enough, through the long nights of the siege, their favorite place of music, which they were in the habit of having repeated four or five times an evening, was "The Star Spangled Banner," which greatly pleased their musical souls, although they were entirely ignorant of its origin or significance.

As fate would decree, on the morning of July 17, when the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's palace, the regimental band of the 6th Cavalry played with the utmost gusto this selfsame air, whose full meaning then broke upon the assembled Spanish officers with unusual force, and with no little discomfiture to their already ruffled feelings.

LIUTENANT CLARKE'S EXPLOIT.

HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCES WHILE MAKING A RECONNOISSANCE OF SPANISH WORKS ABOUT MANILA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Headquarters of General Anderson, Cavite, Philippine Islands, July 19, via San Francisco, August 15.—Lieutenant Elmer W. Clarke, of General Anderson's staff, has just successfully finished a most daring reconnoissance, and is hailed as a hero by his comrades.

He succeeded in making a complete tour of the city of Manila, and his investigations place his chief in a position of practically complete information as to the defenses of the city.

Lieutenant Clarke was under fire half a dozen times, and that he lived to deliver his valuable information to his leader is due to poor Spanish marksmanship, for he went poking into every Spanish stronghold about the city. He was absent for nearly four days, and was given a royal welcome by his fellow-officers.

His journey led him first to Baker to get the necessary passes from Aguinaldo, and nearly half a day was wasted in waiting on the latter. A launch took him to Paranaque, and there, with his guide, he bade farewell to the Americans and plunged into a thicket. He started along the insurgent lines east of Malate and traveled due east. A mile and a half from Malate he encountered the second Spanish defense, a blockhouse on high ground, with an elaborate series of trenches. He was not disturbed in his examination, and he pressed on to the next defense, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. There the Spaniards had seized an English cemetery, and its high stone walls make good fortifications. The cemetery stands on high ground. The approach is abrupt, beginning in swamps, and the view is clear and unobstructed. Guns cover the road from Pasay to San Pedro Macete.

Lieutenant Clarke waded through the swamp and succeeded in making a complete observation of the Spanish works. He reached Pasay late in the day, muddy and tired, and decided to remain there all morning. The house he slept in was under fire during the night, and several Mauser bullets came crashing into his room. He was too tired to be disturbed, however.

On July 15 he walked from Pasay to Santolan, where the plan of the waterworks that supply Manila is located. He found the place in charge of a strong force of insurgents, against whose advice he started in toward Manila to examine the Spanish fortifications at San Juan del Norte. He was given an escort and was proceeding down the road when he came in sight of the Spanish trenches. He was given a volley from the rifle-pits, and jumped to cover in the bush. One bullet struck at his feet and two whistled by his head. He crawled behind a stone fence, and for twenty minutes the enemy kept up the fire.

He managed to make a complete survey of the place. Then came the hard task of getting out. Every time he showed himself the Spaniards fired at him. By crawling through the bushes he escaped, and reached Santolan in safety. On Saturday morning he journeyed to Bile Bile, another Spanish stronghold. There again, on high ground, the Spaniards have a blockhouse, surrounded by intrenchments. The rebels control the road, and have kept the enemy confined to the blockhouse.

At San Francisco del Norte, the next stopping place, Lieutenant Clarke got the best view of the defenses of the rear of Manila. From the church steeple he could see a mile and a half of Spanish lines. His observation gave him a good opinion of the Spanish front, as it showed that they had occupied all the high ground, and had made it all as strong as possible.

Next, heading for San Leger, he found the main road covered by Spanish guns. He was forced to make a detour, and came out at Calidocan. There he found Spaniards and insurgents fighting. The Spanish stronghold was a thick walled old convent surrounded by a low stone fence, which had been sandbagged. They had several serviceable guns mounted, and buildings, walls and trenches were filled with riflemen. Lieutenant Clarke ventured too closely to the fort, and was fired upon by the keen-eyed riflemen. He succeeded, however, in making a reconnoissance that was satisfactory.

On the day preceding his arrival there a muzzle-loading cannon on the railway platform north through the town, in plain view of the Spanish forces. The Spanish gunners got the range, and destroyed it, killing one gunner.

On Saturday night Lieutenant Clarke was at Malabon, and a native boat conveyed him down the bay in front of Manila to the American fleet. Lieutenant Clarke is modest about his achievement, and would not discuss the official features of it beyond the assertion that he was satisfied of the utter inability of the rebels to take the place without heavy guns. Speaking about the experience of being under fire, he said:

"I was never under fire before, and the sensation was rather creepy. You see, I carried only a few shots and did not return a single shot. If I had had a rifle or been at the head of a company I believe the excitement would have made me forget the danger. Oddest of all were my thoughts in working out of tight places. My back was turned, and I did not even have the satisfaction of watching the fellows shooting at me. When I ducked to cover you could not have taken flashlight pictures of me."

Lieutenant Clarke was a football hero at West Point in his day.

THOUGHT IT WAS THE CADIZ FLEET.

Manila Bay, July 20 (Special).—The Spaniards cooped up in Manila foolishly mistook the second fleet of transports for the long-promised Cadiz squadron, and when the China came steaming up the bay on the afternoon of July 16 they cheered her wildly. They were soon aware of their mistake in Manila, but the true story was slow in overtaking the false one in the suburbs, and the Spanish troops,

cheered by false hope, made a series of vicious assaults on the rebel lines. They were temporarily successful at Malate and along the southern lines, but north of the city they are said to have been badly worsted. The rebels say that they have driven them out of Calocan, and from their line of defence there into the northern suburbs of Manila.

The Spanish attack on Malate and the other lines to the south began on Saturday evening, and after the first serious encounter an irregular fire was kept up practically all night and the next day. In a desperate charge the Spanish captured the outer trench of the insurgents, but were able to hold it only a short time before the rebels rallied in superior numbers and drove them back. The charge of the Spaniards was the greatest show of valor since the rebellion began.

KILLED BY A SPANISH SHELL.

Manila Bay, July 20 (Special).—A 6-pounder shell burst on the deck of the collier Cyrus at noon to-day and killed George Archer and slightly injured half a dozen of the crew of the flagship Olympia. It was a Spanish shell, and the only one here whose explosion has been effective. Archer was the steward of the collier and had secured the shell at Cavite. He had taken it out of the brass cartridge and had removed the powder. Not knowing that it was an explosive shell and thinking it merely an armor-piercing one, he took off the cap at the end of the projectile and was hammering away to replace it. He struck it hard, and with a thunderous report it exploded. The fragments tore away his face and the side of his head, besides inflicting other horrible injuries. He lived for several minutes. The Olympia's deck was crowded with her crew, and they were close to the explosion, but only a few were injured, and they only slightly.

A BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION.

Manila, July 20, via San Francisco, Aug. 14 (Special).—Aguinaldo, who now signs himself "Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, President of the Revolutionary Government and General-in-Chief of the Army," has sheathed the sword of war long enough to write another proclamation. This time he has devoted himself to a code of fashions. He has decreed to himself a breastplate and a gold-headed cane, and defined the personal adornments of officeholders under his dictatorship. He has also devoted part of his decree to the definition of the oath of allegiance. The following is the proclamation:

Proclamation by Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief of the Army.

In conformity with the contents of a decree issued by the Government and dated June 24, and accompanying instructions, I now issue the following proclamation:

Article I.—The persons nominated will take charge of their respective offices on the day the President shall designate, when they will solemnly take the following oath: "I swear by God and my honor to obey and enforce the laws of the country, to the best of my ability and to fulfill with fidelity the charge which I now accept," etc. The said oath will be made before the President and the dignitaries who will be provided as hereinafter provided to lay their right hands on the Holy Bible.

Article II.—The persons nominated will take charge of their respective offices on the day the President shall designate, when they will solemnly take the following oath: "I swear by God and my honor to obey and enforce the laws of the country, to the best of my ability and to fulfill with fidelity the charge which I now accept," etc. The said oath will be made before the President and the dignitaries who will be provided as hereinafter provided to lay their right hands on the Holy Bible.

Article III.—Directors and chiefs of provinces and towns, on receiving their respective titles, shall take the oath as above written before the President and the Secretaries of the Government. Provincial congresses, or sheriffs, as also delegates and head men, shall take the oath before the chief of the province, and the chiefs of the town shall be previously invited to witness the solemn ceremony.

Article IV.—In treating with any kind of writing which is to be presented to the authorities, and on all official correspondence, the word "this country" shall be used in place of "these islands," and the word "these islands" shall never be addressed or written about. When the title is not used personally "Vos" should be used in addressing a superior or equal, but in addressing a superior the word "Vos" is to be used.

Article V.—The Secretary will be empowered by the President to sign all resolutions and documents of official importance.

Article VI.—Chiefs of offices shall use as a distinction of office a cane with a handle of gold, with tassels of silver on the top of the handle. The latter will also be engraved with one sun and three stars. Chiefs of towns shall carry a cane of the same description, but the tassels are to be black. The head men shall also carry canes, but with tassels of red and handles of silver. Provincial sheriffs will carry as a mark of office a cane with tassels of gold, and the chiefs of the towns will be suspended a coat-of-arms in gold and a whistle, also of gold. The Secretaries and Directors shall carry the same, but of silver. The President will carry a cane with handle and tassels of gold.

Given in Baker, the 15th day of July, 1898. PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

TO AWAIT MERRITT'S ADVICE.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The following dispatch has been received by Major-General Merritt, in response to his inquiries as to the propriety of permitting the departure of the transports Arizona and Scandia, pending the peace negotiations:

Washington, August 14. To Major-General Merritt, San Francisco: The Secretary of War has caused inquiry to be made of General Merritt as to the need for the forces. You will hold the Arizona and General King's troops in readiness to sail at once, should it be so ordered. I will advise you as soon as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War: H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

FROM THE SAN JUAN BATTLEFIELD.

CORPORAL PIERCE, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST, TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES IN A LETTER HOME.

Following is an interesting portion of a graphic letter written from the battlefield of San Juan to his sister by Corporal William A. Pierce, of the 71st Regiment, a son of Captain Z. T. Pierce, of the Old Guard. The letter is dated July 18, and part of it reads thus:

How I wish I could look in and see you all. As for me, I have had far harder duties to perform and sadder sights to look upon. I hope father received my letter, but I am sure he is very much worried. I would worry when you read of the dead and wounded in the field. Never will I forget July 1, 2 and 3. I stood on the line with death for three days with my friends and comrades being killed and wounded on all sides and expecting to have my turn come any minute. I was sure, Corporal "Billie" Pierce was right in front every minute, and the only thing that happened to me was that a shell burst near me and knocked me flat on my face. For a minute I thought my leg was gone, but when the pain had let up I investigated and found I only had a flesh wound in my thigh.

The city of San Juan formally surrendered yesterday, and now that the fight is over we are in hopes we will be sent home to recuperate. As we have suffered some awful hardships, and as this is the rainy season, it makes it much harder. Between the dead, wounded and sick, the list is pretty well up. I am in perfect health, and I am sure I am a little better, but out of a company of seventy-eight men that we entered Cuba with we only have about forty left for active duty. I am sure that the only "non-coms" fit for duty.

You would laugh to see me. I have on a faded and torn blue shirt, my trousers are worn out at the knees and my shoes are to be seen for my entire wardrobe. I am rather "on the bum," and as for my face and hands, they have not seen water for a week. The nearest creek is two miles away.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BANCROFT.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Brigadier-General William A. Bancroft, of the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, has tendered his resignation to the Adjutant-General, and requested permission to return to his home in Cambridge, Mass., to resume his business occupation. His resignation has been accepted, as there is no longer any need of his services.

ROBERT F. PORTER'S APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Robert F. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United States, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the financial condition and customs laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

LANDING AT PARANAQUE.

ARRIVAL AND DISEMBARKATION OF MEN ON THE SECOND FLEET OF TRANSPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Manila Bay, July 20, via San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The second fleet of transports arrived safely on July 16 and 17. The China came first on Saturday afternoon, and the rest on Sunday morning. They were met off Cape Bolinas by the Boston, and the China, which was the speediest vessel, cut out and ran for Manila Bay. The Senator, the Colon and the Zealandia lay outside all night, and when the Boston came in the next morning at 8 o'clock, the China was saluted, as was the Colon, the Senator and